but exceedingly attractive. He is very popular ritory yesterday called upon Gov, Walker, and first, by preventing real bona fide settlers in England-so much so, that the venerable Edinburgh Review has seen fit to attack one of his late novels. "White Lies" does not yet equal the best of its predecessors, in our opinion, but it is quite possible that the two re-maining parts will surpass those before us in the author's characteristic excellences

The story is issued in a very neat style-what book issued by Messrs. Ticknor & Fields is not ?-and will be widely read.

HONORABLE CALEB CUSHING This gentleman addressed the citizens of Bos

on, last week, in Faneuil Hall. He defended the Administration of President Pierce, and assumed that the opposition in Massachusetts was simply personal, being known as the Banks party, &c., and in this connection devoted three-fourths of an hour to reviewing Mr. Banks's speech on the financial question. The merils of the Kansas question were explained by Mr. Cushing as he understood them, and it was arrued that speculation in the public lands was the one leading object of keeping up the excitement, both North and South, and that it acted as a sort of advertisement after the manner of Barnum. It was then argued that the

"bleeding Kansas" idea had exploded : that the " Dred Scott " case had died out; and that the elaborately-constructed platforms of discord on which the Republican party had stood for three years were completely broken down-therefore, Mr. Banks had taken new ground, and endeavored to pervert financial questions to the service of the negro excitement. The speaker urred the support of the Democratic State nominees, and appealed to the merchants of Boston and people of Massachusetts to rebuke sectionalism, and closed with an elequent pergration

in reference to the future of the nation. Mr. Cushing may as well wait a little while before he pronounces "the bleeding Kansas iles exploded," and before he is certain that the " Dred Scott case has died out." The politician who imagines that the Slavery question is at real-that the propagandists will let it rest-hogs a delusion to his breast. It is more than probable that the question will agitate the new Congress to its centre.

HARD MONEY .- Several of the leading Demorratic journals (so-called) advocate a hard money currency, and some of them represent the Democratic party as opposed to the modem banking system. By these representations the Administration journals have gained thousands of votes for their party, and they will probably retain them on this account in future elections. Yet the votes in question were gained upon false pretences. The Democratic party is not in favor of an exclusive specie currency. Democrats engage in shin-plaster banki g in every State and city of the Union. Not only that, but Democratic Administrations have encouraged paper banks in this city, by denositing United States funds with them. In this case the act has been the more remarkable from the fact that the banks in this city were refused charters thirteen years ago, and have lived till now upon the pretence of winding up! Yet the Administration allows them to set at defiance the laws. If the Democratic party were opposed to paper banks, of course a Democratic Administration would put these banks down. The truth is, that the currency times Administration editors fool the people in the rural districts with the pretence that the party is an enemy of the banking system of the country. We trust that the question will not center the arena of political warfare, but that the intelligent people of all parties will unite

KANSAS CORRESPONDENCE. THE FREE STATE PARTY IN KANSAS-THEIR

TRUE POLICY-THE ERA JUSTIFIED. To the Editor of the National Era:

Though still suffering from a fever which hasor nearly four weeks confined me to my bed almost constantly, I cannot refrain from thanking you for the noble stand you have taken in behalf of Kansas and her Free State policy. I design to speak more particularly of the

favorable influence your policy with regard to voting has exerted, not upon the Free State people alone, but upon the entire population. Having decided to go into the October election we were on the road that must lead to ultimate the present election. The people have taken a step which it will be utterly impossible to induce them to retrace. Once engaged in the contest at the polls, they will continue it until they are entirely victorious-an impracticability they will not again rally around.

We have said thus much, leaving entirely out of the account the result of the recent elec

stand the test, when tried by the result of the election just held. The returns are not com-10 out of the 13 members of the Council, and 7 out of the 39 members of the House. We think, if this is not entirely satisfactory to the vored the voting policy, or charging them with "seeking to distract the Free State party," and in their uneasiness attempting to get up a third party;" all of which, and much more, has been charged upon those who labored to seeking to distract the Free State party," and get on the largest possible number of Free State voters. But had we by any means, however unjust, or however impossible to have been avoided by those who advised that the Free State men go to the polls, been defeated, we should to-day have been the best-abused men in Kansas, and the journals both in and out of Kansas would have been most thoroughly denounced. Happily, such is not the case. We say such is not the case; for no matter how corrupt the judges of election may be, no matter how false their returns, Secretary Stanton, Gov. Walker, and the National Administration, are all pledged to give us a fair election, into which neither fraud nor violence should enter. To them it is all important that these pledges be redeemed. So we argued before the election, and so we reason now. Policy, if no higher motive actuates them, must induce them to adhere to the line of policy they have marked out. We have heard Secretary Stanton state, not in private, but in the presence of a number of the most respectable witnesses, the Governor being present, and evidently endorsing the rethat no man, of whatever party, should receive his certificate, if he had good reason to believe the person claiming it was not fairly elected by the bona fide electors of the Territo-

spent several hours with him, for the purpose of learning what we might expect of him with reference to the notorious fraud at the Oxford precinct. The individual alluded to called at our residence on his return, and stated "that the Free State party would have reason to be entirely satisfied with the Governor's action." This you may receive, not as erroneous, but as a statement that may be safely relied upon.

But to your remarks in the Era of October

lst, following the extract copied from Mr. Heath's recent letter to you.

In this article, you go over the entire ground of debate between the *voting* and *non-voting* portions of the Free State party.

In not a single instance have you taken issue with the advocates of the voting policy in this article. Indeed, had you been here, and participated in the discussions, and been familiar with all that has been said and done, you could not more correctly have stated the position of those who advocated the voting policy, previous to the party deciding in Convention so to act. And were you the completest plagiarist, you could not have more perfectly

opied their arguments.

But let us particularize. After expressing your gratification at the new position taken by the Free State voters of Kansas, you say, "your only regret is, that they did not adopt it in regard to the Constitutional Convention." This we advocated at an election held in Bloomington, last spring, for the purpose of choosing delegates to the Topeka Convention, soon after to be held, and which decided not to go into the constitutional election; for this we were most thoroughly denounced. So was the Herald of Freedom, and all others who dared to give such advice. You then give the reasons urged by those who refused to vote, for thus refusing, but do not give the reasoning of those who were in favor of voting.

Let me briefly state their arguments. The

voters admitted all the premises of the non-voters, but did not admit their conclusion. All agreed that the pody claiming the right polegislate, had no right from the people; but a part claimed, that issued as the Federal Sovernment had no seen fit to declare the Territorial Government a usurpation, the was some reason why we should bear the usur ation as gracefully as possible, until we could throw it off. We said to those who dissented from us, in going to the polls, we admit not ing with regard to the right of the Legislature to frame laws for us which you deny. In going to the polls, we do not go with the avowed nor secret intention of giving validity to their enactments, but with the avowed purpose of rea dering them a nulli y at the earliest practice ble moment. We said to them, our position is that of a person who pays a tax under prote t, rather than suffer stil greater wrong and injustice. That the only means of escape offered to us from our oppress r, were through the Tenitorial Legislature and revolution. For the latter we were not prepared, nor did we deem it necessary. It was our duty to come into possession of our rights with as little injury to ourselves and friedds, at least, as possible. That if we were wroked at sea, and a pirate vessel would carry is safely ashore, we should avail ourselves of the relief thus offered, never thinking that by so doing we were endorsing piracy. But this would not do. "They were not going to endorse the bogus Legislature a sy how." We asked them what they did propuse to do. Some would fight, but most of them would only propose "jow not to do it." Soi se of the "sagacious lea lars" would plainly enough indicate "how to do it." for themselves, but t is did not satisfy the propel, and so they proposed

to vote it out, and, a you have ere this learned, with reference to the practicability of holding a party together, with no cohesive power but tl at of a simple protest. You say, "no party was adopted, in less that two years there would be no Free State organization in Kansas." H. re State party to vote and faith in the principle here stated was one of the principal reasons that gave the early advocates of the voting policy courage to openly advocate the doctrine.

The next point I optice is with reference to paying a tax, or sommitting ourselves to a wrong, for the purpose of securing a real or supposed good. Or, in other words, suffering

a wrong, or doing 6 wrong. We conceive the difference to be so great as to need no illustra-tion. Here again the voting party and the Ira are in harmony of (aought, and both have s jo-ken alike upon the subject. So with reference to the course to be par

sued, should an unconstitutional or test oat be required as a condition of voting. At the Contropolis Convention we said, "Should any intropolis Convention we said, "Should any intropolis convention we said, "It was asked how we proposed to vote in case the judges refused to receive our state." fused to receive our votes. In this instance we might have cop ed from your article, had it appeared in time or our Convention, or you might have copied from our speeches and resolutions, had you ever received a correct report of the same. But the reporters present chose rather to characterize it as "Pro-Slavery," Walkerish," &c.

With regard to I ansas being admitted as slave State, which of course all would regret, it has been repeatedly stated that this would by no means dishearten us.

Having the grea majority of the people with us, we should eler; all the officers under the State Government and if we could not at once execute our own wil, we could at least prevent our enemies from executing theirs, as they would have no officers to do their bidding. As you stated in your closing paragraph, so

we have all along stated, that, h

come into possessi n of our rights, we must ob-ain possession of ae polls. Thus we agree to the end of the cha ster, or, rather, to the beginning of the end; for, when we have obtained possession of the Territorial Government, the voters and the non-voters (by which we mean those who have been from the beginning in favor of voting, and those who came into the measure of the eleventh or rather the twelfth hour) again take risue—the voters advising that we retain possession of the Territorial Government, until we are in possession of a State Government, recognised as valid by the Free State party, it is certainly not wholly Federal Government, (see resolutions passed disastrous. We think there will no longer be at the Centropolis Convention, held in August, in confirmation of this statement;) the nonvoters recommending that, should we acquire the control of the Legislature, we at once re-

> Convention, who as known as a Topeka man, but all such had a pressed themselves in favor of the doctrine g luded to above. Some still expressed themse ves at the last Convention, held by the Free tate party, as all had before done, in favor of taking the question of throwing off the Territ rial Government an issue in the recent election. Others thought it unwise to publicly state a nat they intended to do with the Government, a advance of getting control of it. You will e by this, that as the party were divided in heir views with reference to the propriety of a ting, so they are with regard to what shall be done with the Government, when once it is, n our hands. As they have been brought to set harmoniously in the first nstance, we dou , not they will be in the second. But this ca not be accomplished, without an effort on the 1 art of those who recommend that the Government be held for our good until we have no fur her use for it, it being super-seded by State Government. Should there, however, be no k pe of success on the part of political organization.

We have already extended this letter to a much greater high than we supposed our physical strengt, would permit when we commenced it, and hall close by again thanking you for the efficient aid you have rendered the people of Kansa by the wisdom and prudence with which you have from time to time presented your views u on the policy best calculated to promote our welfare. When your Kansas correspondent intered into disputes bets, which no reports for Eastern journals should have taken part to you at once refused to endorse his gourst. Had other influential journals have acted any promptly and justly, they

from making homes among us, they consider ing it make to invest here; and, second, by inducing the worst class of people to come into out mi st, they suppossing our property and even ou lines to be an easy prey to them. So future we hope all will speak as favorably of us as truth will permit.
Yours, with highest regard,

ERASTUS HEATH. CINCINNATI CORRESPONDENCE.

OHIO ELECTIONS, ETC.

To the Editor of the National Era: You sak of me some account of the late po itical contest in Ohio, and the reason, if any can be found, for the unexpected results. I would comply with pleasure, could I honestly say that we had any such contest. The fact is, that we have been thrown into such unhappy confusion by events not legitimately connected with issues of a party political character, that it is impossible to say that we have solved any questions growing out of the principles or want of principle in either party. One fact alone stands prominently for recognition on all sides; and that is, that our high-toned, clear-headed stateman, Salmon P. Chase, is personally a opular man. And with this we are for the resent enough content.

We began fairly. The issue was clearly nade up. The Republican party nominated their ticket, and formally announced as a political platform, that Ohio should be saved from the pollution of Slavery; and that, with her sanction, the Territories should be preserved to free la bor alone. On the other hand, the Buchaneers endorsed the Dred Scott decision at their nominating State Convention, and fearlessly announced themselves as followers of Douglas and the South. This latter Convention was inder the control of what is known here as the Miami Tribe, much the braver, and if we may use the expression, the better part of this stupid and corrupt organization.

The issue, so made up, was not effected by he heavy defalcation of the late Democratic reasurer, who notoriously used over half a aillion of the public money to further certain party designs in this State, from the fact that the Republican Treasurer, his successor and brother in law, had covered up the fraud until too late to punish the defaulter or recover the

Had we have gone to the country upon the nestions thus agreed on, no one could doubt be verdict. The Buchaneers had from the start no reasonable prospect of success, nor, in-deed, did they indulge in any such hope. Their nominating Convention was composed of con-tending factions, each bent only on the injury or destruction of the other. The friends of the Administration were under the leadership of Ranney and McDowell, while Payne, McLain, and Steadman, led the reckless horde of Pro-Slavery Douglasites. The letter were victoria Slavery Douglasites. The latter were victorious, and returned home congratulating each other that they had buried the affectionate of er this state of fact, all that we had to fear was

the overweening confidence of the Republicans.
For the first time in many years, we had but
two parties in the field, for the Know Nothings were completely demoralized—to such an ex-tent, indeed, that it was gravely announced that the great body of them would vote, as they eventually did, for the so-called Democratic ticket. It only needed this last inconsistency to put the finishing touch to this monstrous orever held together by such a policy; and if ganization. It 'oegan its career in Ohio by adopted, in less that two years there would be bitter attacks upon the Democracy for having question does not as yet enter into politics. and opposition to the foreign influence. At the polls, we were treated to the strange sight of Patrick, the sturdy soldier of the Pope, voting the same ticket with the church-burning

anti-Catholi c Know Nothings. The cam paign, thus fairly opened, was thrown into confusion by our monetary revulsion. The feeling created by a general depreciation of miserable currency in the hands of our entire people, to say nothing of the distress arising from the loss of millions in railway and land speculations, was too much for an ordinary po-litical contest. To understand this, it is neces-sary to know that in Ohio the Democracy has been the only party that ever clearly and fair-ly declared itself in favor of a gold and silver rency. In all the surrounding States, bank paper owes its existence to the fostering care of the Democratic party; but with us, Corry, Re melin, Elwood Fisher, Johnston, and others, had at an early day so indoctrinated their party with sounder views, that it has always been in deadly consistency. in deadly opposition to bank monopolies and bank paper. Now, although the party, deserted by its better men, and entirely divested of all nerve or intellect, dare not assume the old ground of hard money, yet thousands from past associations voted the ticket, and actually now that ter themselves with the fond delusion that the incoming Legislature, with its Democratic minority, will take high ground upon the subject of the currency. I say fond delusion, for, heppy as the Old Line Whigs, such as Charles Anderson, Durbin, Ward, Griger, and others, present leaders of the Democracy, have shown mselves in their easy change of opinion, it is expecting too much to suppose that they will lef their hold go of bank vaults, and become

fie ce partisans of what they once termed the before we could pot metal currency.

A mid untoward events of this kind, the Republican leaders fought gallantly, but all in vain. On one side they encountered a deadly ayathy, arising from past success in part, and inspart from the fact that the greater number found or feared themselves to be on the brink of rain—while on the other, a large class voted for Pro-Slavery Senators and Representatives, us der the impression that old promises would prove good, and, under the rule of an ultra Dem oracy, a mismanaged banking system would be controlled, and a worthless currency swept out of existence. Add to this the fact, that the entire vote of the Know Nothings was cast w th our opponents, and you can understand how it was we lost the Legislature, and elected our State ticket by so small a majority.

That, under the circumstances, our gallant leader, Salmon P. Chase, should come out triunphantly, is something to make a note of and reloice over. That so able a statesman and so pire a man should be appreciated and sustified by the masses, is a fact cheering in itself, while we take his triumph as a pledge that our beautiful State is true to her birth, civilizao'ir beautiful State is true to her birth, civilizati in, and generous impulses. The true estimates of a party may be made from the men it
t rows to the surface, and its strength tested
b' the capacity to bear defeat. In either point
of view, we have every reason to be proud of our
organization. They who speak of the dissolution of the Republican party, forget that we
have grown up to what we are through defeat.
That ignorance, cruelty, and parrow higherty. That ignorance, cruelty, and narrow bigotry, slould for a time prevail, bring no terrors to the true-hearted patriot. He only rejoices that ignorance, cruelty, and bigotry, have so small a majority, and he takes hope in its gradual decrease. His aspirations reach higher than such frail considerations. The clouds pass, but the stars remain. When the Republican party dissolve, truth, justice, wisdom, generous im-pulse, our high sense of fair play, indeed all which go to make up a man, will be without a

those desiring to hrow off the Territorial Government, it may be quietly abandoned. We stroug falsehood, once known as the Democratic are not without the chart pe that such will be the case.

We have alrally extended this letter to a Faller from its high estate, we wonder to see

PROCLAMATION OF GOVERNOR WALKER. LECOMPTON, October 19, 1857.

To the People of Kansas: By the 32d section of the organic act establishing this Territorial Government, it is provided, in reference to the election of a Delegate to Congress, that "the person having the greatest number of votes shall be declared by the Governor to be duly elected, and a certificate there-

of shall be given accordingly."

By the 16th section of the act of the Terri By the 16th section of the act of the Territorial Legislature of Kansas, entitled "An act to regulate elections," it is made the duty of the Secretary to examine the returns in the presence of the Governor, and to "give to the person having the highest number of votes in their respective districts certificates of their election to the Legislative Assembly."

Under these two provisions of the laws prevailing in this Territory, the recent general election has presented for the joint consideration of the Governor and Secretary a question of the gravest importance, not only to our own people, but also to those of the whole Union. This question arises upon the extraordinary This question arises upon the extraordinary returns made from the precinct of Oxford, in the county of Johnson. What purport to be the returns of the election held at that precinc on the 5th and 6th instant, have been received by the Secretary, containing sixteen hundred and twenty-eight names of pretended voters, or nearly one-half the number given in the whole Representative district. The disposition to be made of this supposed vote is rendered all-im portant by the fact that the political character of the Legislative Assembly will be controlled by the addition of three Councilmen and eight Representatives to the strength of one party of the other, according to the adoption or rejec

tion of the returns in question.

In point of fact, it is well known that even the whole county of Johnson, comprising, as it does, part of an Indian reserve, which, upon examination of the law, we find is not yet sub ject to settlement or pre-emption, can give no such vote as that which is represented to have been polled at this inconsiderable precinct of Oxford. But while this unofficial knowledge well established and universal as it may b could not become the ground of decision and action upon election returns in themselves an apparent enormity, such as that in questio would necessarily be to induce a close examin tion of the paper presented, and to require for its acceptance a perfect compliance with all the essential provisions of the law. Such an examination of this document, conscientious and impartially made, has brought us to the conclusion that the returns from Oxford precinct in Johnson county must be wholly rejected, for the following reasons:

1st. It does not appear on the face of the

document presented to us, or in any other man-ner, that the judges of election took the oath imperatively required by the statute, to secure the "impartial discharge of their duties according to law."

2d. It does not appear that the paper pr sented to us was one of the two original books kept at the election, as required by law but on the contrary, it does appear, from un mistakable internal evidence, that the paper is either a copy of some other document, or has been made up for the occasion, and is not the genuine record of the votes taken at the elec-tion. The law requires one of the poll-books o be returned to the Secretary, the other to be leposited with the clerk of the board of commissioners of the proper county.

3d. As the vote of each elector was to be recorded for each one of twenty two canditates,

nd in more than a hundred cases for twenty five, and that by a viva voce vote, it was physical impossibility that the number of votes pretended to have been taken on the second day, being more than fifteen hundred, with he name of the voter written, and each twenty-two candidates properly designated, could have been taken and recorded within the time prescribed by law.
4th. It is an extraordinary fact, tending to

of the sixteen hundred and twenty-eight vote only one is given to the Delegate elect to Con gress; and only one hundred and twenty-four are recorded as having been cast for the loca candidates of the township.

Influenced by these considerations, and im

pressed with the great responsibility resting upon us in regard to the fairness of the election, and its freedom from all fraud susceptible of detection and prevention within the scope of our duties, we deemed it essential to truth and justice that we should ascertain every fact calculated to refute or confirm the conclusions lerived from the face of the papers. Accord ngly, we went to the precinct of Oxford, (which is a village with six houses, including stores and without a tavern,) and ascertained from of the handsome adjacent village of New Santa Fe, in Missouri, (separated only by a street, and containing about twenty houses,) that altogether not more than one-tenth the number of persons two days of the election; much the smaller number, not exceeding thirty or forty, being pres ent on the last day, when more than fifteen hundred votes are represented as having been given. The people of Oxford, as well as those of the neighboring village of Santa Fe, were astounded at the magnitude of the returns; and all persons of all parties, in both places, treated the whole affair with derision or indignation, not having heard the alleged result until several days after it had occurred.

In the course of our journey to and from Oxford, we passed over much the larger part of the county of Johnson, and we became thorough-ly satisfied that there is no population in the whole county, from which more than one-third the vote of that single precinct could have been given. We learn that some very few persons having cabins on the reserve in Johnson county. and claiming a residence therein, though generally absent, had voted at some of the precincts in that county; but we are convinced that a very inconsiderable number, not reaching, we lieve, one hundred of Missourians or any other persons having no admitted right to vote did claim or attempt to exercise that right, any where within that county. The people of Missouri cannot be justly charged with any interdegree complicated with the evidently fraudu-lent returns made from the precinct of Oxford. Those returns, beyond all doubt, are simulated

Under these circumstances, we do not feel embarrassed by any technical difficulty as to our right to go behind the returns. We hold and in substance, and therefore inadmissible. We go behind them, and inquire into the facts, only for the purpose of ascertaining whether, by these valid objections to the mere returns, our rejection of them will have the effect of deour rejection of them will have the effect of de-feating the will of the people, sought to be fair-ly expressed at the polls. In the event of such consequences, we might hesitate to reject a vote upon any defect of form, however essential in law. But, in the present case, we feel ourselves bound to adhere to the very letter of the law, in order to defeat a gross and palpable fraud. The consideration that our own parts by this The consideration that our own party, by this decision, will lose the majority in the Legislative Assembly, does not make our duty in the premises less solemn and imperative. The elective franchise would be utterly valueless, and free government itself would receive a dead-ly blow, if so great an outrage as this could be shielded under the cover of mere forms and echnicalities. We cannot consent, in any manner, to give the sanction of our respective official positions to such a transaction. Nor can we feel justified to relieve ourselves of the proper respon-sibility of our offices in a case where there is no valid return by submitting the question to the Legislative Assembly, and in that very act giving the parties that might claim to be chosen by this spurious vote the power to decide upon

In view of the condition of affairs in Kansas elected by the bona fide electors of the Territory." We asked the Secretary if the Pro Blavery party so understood him. He replied, "Certainly," and added, extending his right arm, "I tainly," and added, extending his right arm, "I will suffer this arm to be amputated, sooner than use it in signing a certificate to which the claimant is not justly entitled." We said to promote our welfare. When your Kanss correspondent intered into disputes bets, they safe the election is past. He promptly replied, "I wish you to:" We were not then without faith in the Secretary's right arm, and are not faith in the Secretary's right arm, and are not faith in the Secretary's right arm, and are not mow.

Have we anything since the election that goes to prove that it was the real intention of the Governor to stand by the pledges he made to put in operation here a revolutionary fat the first southern masters may dignify it with the name of National Democracy.

It yes laughable to hear in Ohio the small voice of Pagh, piping to his thin audience that the Republicans contemplated a repeal of all have taken part to, you at once refused to endors the fact that poor form the otime present. Had other influential journals should not be defeated and the people the faith and not be defeated and the people ment should not be defeated and the people and notice the fact that poor Cust plant and noti for several years past, of the efforts so long to the people before they decided to take the step which has placed them in so favorable a position?

We answer, yes. An individual whose influence for good is not second to any in the Ter.

All letters from a correspondents in Kansas or possed, declaring your decistance of a gentleman than Cuff—and the original poll-books of a quarter of an inch in the suburbs of Boston.

In the has no other office, sither at Chicago, Busialo, Democrate more of a gentleman than Cuff—and the original poll-books of a quarter of an inch in the suburbs of Boston.

In the has no other office, sither at Chicago, Busialo, Democrate more of a gentleman than Cuff—and the original poll-books of a quarter of an inch in the suburbs of Boston.

In the has no other office, sither at Chicago, Busialo, Democrate more of a gentleman than Cuff—and the original poll-books amination is not one of the original poll-books by law required to be returned, and from the suburbs of \$300,000 in England.

absence of the oath prescribed by the Territorial statutes for the judges of election, the returns being thus clearly invalid, and, as we believe, fictitious and simulated, we have, under the circumstances, no alternative but to reject the whole return from the Oxford precinct, and to give the certificates to those who appear to have been elected by virtue of the other regular R. J. WALKER,

Governor of Kansas Territory. FRED. P. STANTON,

From Europe.

The Cunard steamship Persis, which sailed from Liverpool at 9 o'clock Saturday morning the 17th, arrived at New York at noon on Wednesday. She brings about 200 passengers, and £240,000, or about \$1,250,000, in specie.

The Indian mails had arrived, and their advices are more cheerful although they add no news of importance. The accounts concur in pronouncing the prospects of the English better than ever before. Private letters confidentially state that the fall of Delhi will be announced by the next mail. The mutineers there are represented as nearly exhausted and fast leav ing the city. A circular has been issued from the Colonial Office, addressed to the Governors of the various British Colonies, ordering them to look to the defence of their provinces, and not neglect a reasonable amount of warlike

preparations.

The health of the King of Prussia remains it a critical condition. The Spanish Ministerial crisis has ended in the formation of a new Cabinet. The Paris correspondent of the London Times says that President Buchanan has addressed to the American Ministers a confidential circular, declaring that the principles of international law shall be respected by our Government, and that all expeditions from the United States against other countries shall be

It is said that Prince Murat is Louis Napo leon's favorite for the future princeship of the Danubish principalities, and that Napoleon, with this end in view, took the pri ce to Stutt gard, introduced him to the czar, and also made him bearer of an autograph letter to the King of Prussia. It is also said, that as soon as the question of the principalities is disposed of that of the Suez canal will be again officially presented to the examination of the Ottoman Porte. A letter in the Paris Presse, from Vienna, says the Russian Government has set apart 6,000,000 roubles for the reconstruction of Sebastopol, and that although the treaty of Paris forbids the building of fortifications, it is suppossed that it may be easily evaded.

Later from Europe.

New York, Nov. 3 .- The steamer Arago from Havre and Southampton on the 20th ult arrived here this forenoon, with £200,000 spe cie. Among her passengers are August Bel-mont, U. S. Minister to the Hague, Charles Loosely, Consul General from Austria, Colonel Frement's family, Lorenzo Starr, bearer of dis-patches from London, and Bishop Mainhalt, of New Orleans.

Still Later from Europe.

Quebec, Nov. 3.—The royal mail steamer In-liau, from Liverpool on the 21st. ult., arrived The Canadian arrived out at Liverpool or 18th, and the Anglo-Saxon on the 20th. The Bank of England has advanced its

The Bank of France had also advanced its rates one per cent. The money pressure still continues.

From Kansas.

New York, Oct. 31 -Private dispatches from Lawrence say that Gov. Walker and Secretary Stanton had been obliged to leave Lecompton on account of the threats of the ultras, and are is with the Governor. A special messenger had been sent for Col. Sumner's command. A document was circulating in Lawrence, inviting the Governor to come to that place, and pledg-sumers in New York. The drovers are very

Washington, Oct. 31 .- It is now ascertained. on specific inquiry, that the report last night prevalent in usually reliable and well-informed circles, of the intention on the part of the Administration to remove Governor Walker or Secretary Stanton, is without the least foundation, nor is there any reason to believe that either intends to resign. The last dates from either have only come down to the 10th of Oct. Later from Kansas.

St. Louis, Nov. 3.—Advices from Lecompton of the 22d of October say that Governor Walker issued another proclamation, rejecting twelve hundred votes returned from McGee county, for the same reason as was given in relation to the Oxford precinct. The procin the other has the Governor gone behind the returns. He disclaims all right to do so, but rejects the returns in consequence of fatal de-fects in the form of the returns.

Minnesota Election.

Buffalo, Nov. 1 .- The St. Paul Times gives the majority for Ramsey, Republican, for Gov. ernor, at 612, and the Minnestian makes it 575. A number of the seats of the members of the Legislature will be contested.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Thirty slaves made their escape from Cam oridge, Maryland, last week. This makes fortyfour who have escaped within a fortnight.

The city of Washington was on Saturday night the scene of riot, bloodshed, and pillage Hundreds of armed ruffians held possession of the streets, and fire arms were heard in various quarters. It is difficult to learn the particular deeds of the night, or the persons by whom they were enacted; for the ruffians operate in clans, and these clans are protected and fostered in their organized capacity by the city cor-

poration itself.
From 8 o'clock Sunday morning until late at night, that portion of the city north and north west of the Capitol was the scene of most disgraceful and riotous conduct. The locality selected was within a space of a half dozen squares around the new buildings erected by the Hon. Mr. Rice, Judge Douglas, and Vice President Breckinridge.

On the Saturday night previous, small par ties of vagabond negroes—boys from ten years old and upwards, and men in flash apparel, wearing caps and illustrated vests—assembled around different corners, and amused their leisure by firing pistols at tree-boxes, and insulting persons passing. The report of fire arms was of constant occurrence, and, to avoid the random shots, houses were generally closed.

These proceedings were only preliminary to the grand saturnalia of blackguardism which reigned during the whole of the ensuing Sab-bath. Early in the morning, the vagabond hordes assembled in full force between Second, Third, and I streets, and inaugurated the day's proceedings by impudent staring at luckless servant girls, whose duties called them from the shelter of their homes. Gentlemen and ladies going to church were greeted with language too obscene for repetition. When such dem-onstrations failed to attract notice, the unwashed vagabonds would dance around the persons intended to be insulted, frequently jostling them from the sidewalks.—States, Adm. print.

The amount of specie brought from Europ Cuba, Mexico, and California, to New York, St. Louis, and New Orleans, during October, is set down at \$7,451,195. The New York Her

ald, in stating this fact, adds:
"To this sum should be added certificate of deposit received by the Persia to the amount of over a million of dollars, which certificates are as good as, and in a more convenient form than specie itself, because remittances to Eng-land can be made by means of them. Out of these monthly cash receipts of seven and a half millions of dollars we have not actually sent out of the country more than a mere trifle-say two or three hundred thousand dollars that the 1st of November sees it richer by at least seven millions of dollars in specie than we were on the 1st of October. This may seem extraordinary, in view of the depression in trade, but the fact is nevertheless so. Though times are hard, specie is plenty."

A few days ago, the steamboat Southern Star was destroyed by fire at Mobile. Loss \$18,000; insurance \$10,000.

The Merrimac Manufacturing Company of

Professor Marion was to ascend in a balloon from Hudson, N. Y., Saturday afternoon, and twenty or thirty women and children had col-lected to see the sight on top of a wooden awning, which gave way, and precipitated them to the ground with some severe injuries. Among them were Miss Louisa Marshall, skull fractured; Miss Mary Hicks, leg broken; Miss Hadrick, badly bruised; a son of Mr. S. Waterman, slightly bruised. Some of those standing underneath were also badly hurt; among those were A. Van Rensselear, back injured; Mrs. J. C. Evarts, bruised.

Mr. John Cone, who resides near Haddan Conn., appeared at the counter of the Middle-town Bank some days since, with \$1,000 of its bills, demanded the specie, and got it. The profit of the bank in the transaction was clear two hundred per cent.—two thousand dollars. The bills were paid to John in 1835, and he carefully wrapped them in a napkin, where they have remained ever since. He returned them to the bank pinned up in the same slips that he received, with the same marks. The savings bank interest would have been nearly \$2,000.

A stout, hearty negro, who made his escape from Slavery some six years ago, was not satisfied with letting "well enough alone," but must needs engage in running off the "property" of his late master at every opportunity. The gentleman, who lived in the vicinity of Lexington, had long suspected "Ben" of interfering with his goods and chattels, and last week, discovering certain suspicious movements. week, discovering certain suspicious movements in a house servant, concluded that he was about to take passage on the "underground railroad."

He therefore watched him closely, and found his suspicions correct, and calling in the air of two or three friends, followed the negro in his flight, without arresting him, his object being to get hold of his old slave, who was causing him so much trouble. He was satisfied Ben would meet the fugitive on the Kentucky side of the river; and sure enough, on Friday evening last, by keeping close watch upon the fleeing negro, they were carried directly to where Ben lay in wait for his passenger. Those in pursuit immediately pounced upon the old ritive, leaving the new runaway to take care

Ben fought with the desperation of a may who had once tasted the sweets of liberty, after having spent half a life in Slavery, and it wan not until he had been several times brought to the ground with a stick, and his head severely cut and bruised, that he yielded to his captor and allowed himuelf to be bound and conveye to Covington jail. A physician was called, and the wounds on his head dressed, and on Satur day he was handed over to his former master, and carried back into Slavery. Ben is not the only man who has got himself into trouble by trying to aid a friend.—Cincinnati Gazette.

The exhibit of naval appropriations for the month of October show amount drawn from the Treasury on navy account in the month, including \$111,250 paid Collins's line for mail service, and transfers in settlement of accounts - - \$1,633,320.58
Deduct transfers and repayments 155,820.22

Net amount drawn - - - \$1,477,500,30 Of this sum, there was remitted to Boston \$420,769; of which \$200,000 was for transmission in drafts to London, and to New York \$399,650.16; the balance to different stations within the United States. This does not look much like the stoppage of work at the nav

Some of the New York railroads have adopte a measure that will add considerably to the price of beef in New York. They have increased the price of freight upon cattle equiva-lent to \$5 a head from Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Kentucky, on the average, to go into opera-tion on the 1st of November. This will add \$5 to every bullock now in pasture, and it will add about three-quarters of a cent a pound to the cost wrathful, and they are endeavoring to mak an arrangement to throw all their freight upon a single railroad line, to punish the others.

It is stated that active preparations are being made, with the view of laying the Atlantic sub marine cable next summer, the month of June having been selected as the most favorable for the work. The company have ordered the manufacture of four hundred additional miles, which will be ready for shipment, if necessary, in January, with the understanding that if they should not succeed in their attempt to recove the three hundred and forty miles now submerged, they are to have as much additional cable made within twenty-eight days as may be considered necessary to supply the deficiency.

Governor Grimes, of Iowa, has appointed Nov. 26th as a day of general Thanksgiving in that State. New York, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, and Connecticut, have appointed the same day. The Governor of Maine has ap-

The wholesale dealers in silk and millinery goods in Boston have come to an agreement not to give more than four months credit. There seems to be a general disposition in trade to shorten credit and get nearer the cash system, the only safe system for business.

Silver coinage for Canada is in course of preparation. The Montreal papers announce that the Government has engaged Mr. Wyon, the celebrated designer of the Royal Mint, to make designs for a Canadian silver coinage, which will be required on the adoption of the dollar and cent system on the first of January next. The obverse of the coin is to be the Queen's portrait, and the reverse a wreath of maple, with the value of the coin in the centre.

Gerrit Smith is lying very ill with neuralgia and typhus fever, at the house of his nephew, the Hon. John Cochrane, in that city. At Miss Cushman's last benefit in New York.

The New York Tribune states that the Hon.

Miss Harriet Hosmer, the eccentric Yankee sculptor, figured on the stage in the play of Mannering, as one of the gipsies. Col. Fuller, ("Belle Britain,") who has owned

hat journal. Hon. J. F. Farnsworth, member of Congres elect from Chicago, who was reported to be dy-ing, is now believed to be in a fair way of re-

Charles F. Woodbury, Esq., U. S. District Attorney for the district of Massachusetts, is among the distinguished strangers now here. He is the guest of his brother-in-law, Judge

The Syracuse Courier says the salt intere s greatly depressed. A comparative smal portion of this season's yield has been shipped and manufacturers generally are in straiten The Waterbury (Conn.) factories, with the

exception of the American Pin Company and the establishment of Brown Brothers, have stopped all business. Hundreds of men and stopped all business. Hundreds of men and women are in consequence thrown out of work. Brown Brothers furnish their workmen with provisions and fuel at wholesale prices. A considerate and generous course.

In Norfolk, Conn., the Empire Company and the Hosiery Company continue work, while the Woollen Company and the Welaka Company have stopped work. The Norfolk Bank still pays specie.

pays specie. The Press says that thirty-one Irishmen left Hartford one day last week, on their return to Ireland to live, thinking their chances better in

the old country than in the new. The Housatonic Republican says that the Iron Works of Falls Village and Salisbury are not in full work, and that the prospect is, they will do less rather than more.

The Philadelphia Sun has fully espoused the Republican cause, and wedded with the Daily Times of that city—the two papers becoming one—which will give the Republicans of that city an active, zealous organ. The North ly conservative, being the organ of the wholesale and shipping interest. The Enquirer is independent, with Republican sympathies.

The sloop of war Plymouth, Commander Dahlgreen, sailed from Southampton on the 4th instant, for New York, and postage prepaid, for 40 cents. Apply to

The official advices from the Utah expedition show that only fifteen hundred troops will visit the Salt Lake City this fall and winter, and that the Mormons are in bad temper, and can, it they please, prevent the troops from entering their city, by giving it to the flames, in anticipation of the flames, in anticipation of the flames. their city, by giving it to the names, in antici-pation of its occupation. It is not at all prob-able that they will execute their rash threats. The case calls, however, for much discretion and prudence, as well as firmness, on the part of the United States civil and military authori-ties, who have been dispatched to the Territory.

Crawford, the sculptor, leaves a wife (daugh ter of Samuel Wood, the eminent New York banker) and four children. A relative of the deceased writes home that Mr. Crawford's death took place at a quarter past six o'clock on the morning of Saturday, Oct. 10, just as day was dawning. The funeral service took place on the following Sunday evening. The body will be sent home by the steamship Arago or the one immediately succeeding her.

Miss Hosmer, the sculptress, who left for Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen, of New Jer-

Pumpelly, of Oswego, New York. William L. Jackson, Esq., of Parkersburg has been appointed Lieutenant Governor of Virginia, James L. Carr, Esq., of Kanawha, having declined the office.

sey, was lately married to Miss Harriet H

Miss Juliana May has determined to proceed on a Southern tour during the winter, and post pone her debut in opera until the spring. Her next concert will be in Philadelphia.

Mrs. Terhune, " Marion Harland," has given to the world another production. We haven't heard its title yet. It weighs about sever pounds, and has blue eyes and light hair.— Suracuse Standard. Mortimer M. Thoman, (alias "Doesticks."

editor of the New York Picasune, and theatri-cal critic of the New York Tribune, was married on Friday evening, at New Haven, to Miss Anna H. Van Cleve, of Minnesota.

Mrs. Dr. Rush, of Philadelphia, so long known in the fashionable world, whose wealth, whose parties, and whose jewels, have created their share of sensation for years past in that city, died on Friday, at Saratoga, after a lingering Alexander Veal has been sentenced to eigh

teen years in the penitentiary, for the murder o Robert S. Saunders, in Loudon county, Va. The late vote in Kansas will range between fifteen and twenty thousand. This indicates a population bordering closely upon one hundred thousand.

It is folly to suffer from a protracted cough, when relief may be so easily obtained. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is undoubtedly the most reliable of all preparations offered for the cure of throat and lung complaints. 36

Died of paralysis, on the 21st inst., at hi residence, Fairmount, Ohio, Jacob Harris, aged 78 years. The subject of this obituary, without making any pretension to unusual sanctity, endeavored to practice the precepts of Christianity. He was opposed to war and the taking of human life, and, believing the enforcement of all legal enactments to be based upon the use of the sword, he had not, for that reason, voted for the last thirty years. He was opposed to oppression, and on that account he had ab-stained from the use of the products of slave labor, as far as practicable, for many years. He was a zealous advocate of the Temperance cause. He aimed to be just in his dealings, having frequently refused to take, though it was offered, more for an article than he though

BALTIMORE MARKET.

it was really worth.

Carefully prepared to Tuesday, November 3, 1857. Flour, Howard Street - - \$5.25 @ 5.50 Flour, City Mills 5.25 @ 4.50 @ Corn Meal 3.50 @ 3.75 Wheat, white 1.18 @ 1.25 1.06 @ 73 @ 73 @ 70 @ 60 @ Oats, Maryland and Virginia . Oats, Pennsylvania 5.25 @ 6.00 Timothy Seed 2.25 Hay, Timothy 15.00 @20.00 121 @ 131 @ 141 @ Bacon, Hams . . . Pork, Mess · · · · · 21.50 @22.00 Pork, Prime . . 18.00 (A18.50 Lard, in barrels -Lard, in kegs -Wool, Unwashed -Wool, Washed - -Wool, Fleece, fine - - - . Wool, Choice Merino - - . 00 Butter, Western, in kegs 14 Butter, Boll 10 Coffee, Java

Flour, State brands . . . \$4.80 @ 4.95 Flour, State brands, extra . . 5.05 @ 5.25 Flour, Western Flour, Southern Rye Flour - - - - 3.25 (a. 4.60 Corn Meal - - - - 3.25 (a. 3.75 and edited the New York Mirror for the last ourteen years, has disposed of his interest in Clover Seed 3.50 @ 3.75 55 @ 65 Timothy Seed 00 10 @ 101@ 20.50 @2 n, Hams . 103 12.00 @12 50 Lard, in barrels 1010 13 0 1210 16 0 Coffee, Rio . . Coffee, Javs . Wool, Fleece, comm Wool, Fleece, fine 1.00 @ 0.00 62 @ 00

A PERFECT CURE BY WILD CHERRY. From the Editor of the New York Mirror, Aug. 9:

"About four weeks since, one of the compositors of this office was suffering so badly from a cough, that he was unable to sleep nights, and too weak to stand at his was unable to sleep nights, and too weak to stand at his case. He became very pale and thin, and gave symptoms of falling a victim to quick consumption. We recommended to him various medicines, which had no effect. Finally, we gave him one bottle of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. It afforded him immediate relief, and he is now a well man, and not the slightest symptom of a cough. These are facts, and further particulars may be earned at this office. We should add, that the cough i the above case was accompanied by profuse spitting

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Washington, D. C. G. BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR; JOHN G. WHITTIER, CORRESPONDING EDITOR

PROSPECTUS OF THE TWELFTH VOLUME, BEGINNING JANUARY 1, 1888.

The National Era is an uncompromising opponent of Slavery and the Slave Power; an ocate of personal, civil, and religious liberty, without regard to race or creed: a foe to all secret combinations to control the Ballot-Box, whether under the direction of priests or lay men, and to all measures directly or indirectly countenancing proscription on account of birth place or religion; a friend of Temperance, the Homestead, and all reforms calculated to secure to Labor its just consideration, recompense, and political weight, and to Trade, its Natural Free dom, in virtue of which every man has a right to buy and sell in whatever market he pleases.

It regards Slavery, and the issues involved in it, as forming the great Political Question of the Day; taking the ground, that Slavery, from its necessities, instincts, and habits, is perpetu-ally antagonistic to Freedom and Free Labor, and unchangeably aggressive; that its work ings can be counteracted only by a permanent system of measures; and it therefore has sup-ported, and will continue to support, the Republican Party, so long as it shall be true to Freedom, holding itself, however, perfectly in-dependent, at liberty to approve or condemn whatever may accord or conflict with its oft-

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carefully provided for, and its Literary Miscellany, chiefly original, being supplied by many of the best writers of the country, makes it emphatically a PAPER FOR THE FAMILY.

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papers, the Era, in the face of imminent perils, was the pioneer to Freedom of the Press in this slaveholding District, and has been for eleven years the only journal at the seat of the Fedyears the only journal at the seat of the Federal Government, representing the sentiments of the Free States on the great Question of the Country, the only journal through which their loyal representatives in Congress could find voice and vindication. They have not forgotten, nor will they forget, that while papers engaged in the same Cause elsewhere, have strong local interests to rely upon, and the pa-pers printed here, opposed to our Cause, thrive through the patronage of the Federal Govern-ment, the Era is uniformly proscribed by that Government, and its legal right to official ad-vertisements denied, while, so far from having the support, it is constantly subjected to the opposition, of strong local interests; so that its only dependence is upon those enlightened friends of Freedom, all over the country, who appreciate the necessity of maintaining such a

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